REGISTERED No. 1-1078.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,403.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 35
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 96
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0 0
Second do.	„ 0 8
Third do.	„ 0 6
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0 0 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vess Ls.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	17th—Southampton.
RAMSES	A. Syme	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NILE M	A. E. Arlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KAISAR	E. J. Baker	2641	440	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton.
				March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haswood	3000	500	13th—Southampton.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2736	440	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th January 1876.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH JANUARY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	„ 400
To London	„ 600

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A.M., at the Bungalow of Col. Moyle, at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Gate, the following unreserved collection of valuable plants consisting of upwards of 1,00 valuable plants consisting of ornamental globulies, or fever destroyer the only ones in Bombay, Aus ralian acacias, antegonisms, stephanotus, veroina or lemon plants, petrea, volubilis, arcarias, acalyps, tricolor, justicia, pic a laurels of sorts, auneraris maratima, cleodendra of sorts, caladiums, ferns, roses of sorts, variegated aloe, variegated by leaf, and other plants too numerous to mention.

The same is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 15th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder—About 200 tons superior 2nd class Moulmein teak squares, and

At the Mazagon Dockhana—

About 50 tons teak boards and scantlings, of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK BOARDS AND BATTENS.

On TUESDAY next, the 18th inst. at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder on account and at the risk of Mr. Govindnarain Munji, 62 pieces teak,

F.Bt. about 61 Tons, first-class Teak Boards

Bombay, 13 h January 1876.

CRAWFORD & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13 h instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

An invoice of Swallow and Ariell's Melbourne Biscuits in tins of ½ to 7 lbs.

35 cases of Dr. Towns nd Genuine Extracts of Sarsaparilla.

An invoice of Am rican 8 day Clocks.

9 cases of Tea.

2 bales Grey Shirtings.

2 cases colored Mu lins.

On account and at the risk of Somjee Lalljee.

3 dozens Japaned Skins.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

A beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall," near Garbut point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1876.

NOTICES.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, '41, and '38 cali "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection." —See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

The extensive reputation of our oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped of the high *Screw Tops*. None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 734, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician attached.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON" LANE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to.....Rs. 400
(exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

MR. LOCKE GRAY, Organist of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, beg to announce that he has OPENED a STUDIO at No. 8, (First Floor) Church Gate Street, Fort, and is now prepared to give LESSONS on the ORGAN and the HARMONIUM in SINGING and HARMONY, on terms, &c., apply between the hours of 11 and 1, or from 3 to 5.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December 1875 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 11th January 1876.

VALENTINES.

A large and beautiful assortment of these Offerings of Affection are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co.,
(LIMITED).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the First Sessions of 1876 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of Feb. next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or depending upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated the 10th day of January 1876.

T. BLANEY,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION were GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which came under his charge during the months of September, October, November and December last:—

Bomanjee Cowasjee Mistry, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
Orr Thomas, late Quarter Master Sergeant H. M. Regiment.
Crail Read, A. N., late Sub-Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway.
Rogers, William F., late Signaller, Government Telegraph Department.
Craig, David R, late Engineer, Dhollera Press Ginning Company, Limited.
Drury, Charles, late Architect and Builder, Bombay.
Edge, James, late engineer of the Bombay Government.
Elton, William, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.
Ingoen, Father Reverend, late of Neemuch.
Rita Frans Mandoo, late Lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps.

Loch, Charles Adam, late Lieutenant Colonel 1st Lancers, Bombay Army.
Marshall, Arthur Francis, late Captain 68th Regiment.
Nowrojee Pallonjee Powree, late of Bombay, an Inhabitant.
Noyes Edward Reed, late Surgeon Bombay Staff Corps.
Owen, Henry Hawkins Drury, late Captain in H.M.'s Bombay Army.
Peries, Ann Maria, widow of Jose Antonio Pereira, late Merchant of Bombay.
Procter, Richard, late Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Establishment of Bombay.
Rankin, James late Engineer Bombay.
Scarse, Frederick Harcord, late Captain, Bombay Staff Corps and late Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad Districts.
Sinclair, Robert sharp, Dr. Of Laws late Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

And all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby require to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 13th January 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANDWICHES, HOT MINCED MUTTON PATTIES and FRESH PASTRY daily, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the

MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London,
and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Paten Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY possess the only Factory in the world where a *complete watch* is made *under one roof*; and having alre dy sold over 850,000 of their celebrated Watches, are now endeavouring to meet the increasing demand, by producing them, through the aid of their extensive plant of machinery, at the rate of 100,000 a year! They are thus enabled to maintain, at all times, an ample selection of Gold and Silver Lever Watches at their London Depôt, WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C., where amongst those specially suited to the English market, will be found.

THE "RAILWAY WATCH," so called for its proverbial *accuracy as a time-keeper*, and adaptability to the requirements of travellers, and those actively employed.

THE "ARTISAN'S WATCH," manufactured expressly to suit the requirements of the working man, so constructed as to be free from the ordinary liabilities to injury by accident, and, from its simple mechanism, repaired—if ever necessary—at a trifling cost.

THE "EQUSTRIAN'S WATCH," constructed to avert the mechanical derangement so frequently produced in watches by the jolting and oscillation inseparable from "a seat in the saddle."

FOR ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE, each and all of the above will be found to equal the most costly Watch manufactured up to the old principle still adopted by the English makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

PATRON,
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Lieut-General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.
Lieut-Col. E BUCKLE, R.E.
CHAIRMAN.—Lieut.-General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL RULES.

1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible.

2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

3.—Elections take place in June and December.

4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

8.—The Religious Education is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.

9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 22, Cockspur Street, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	29	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	26	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	22	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

"VERY IMPORTANT"
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
AND
TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a **Special Department** *for their Celebrated* **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the continent of Europe.

Deck Suits	Rs. a. to 17 0
Overland do	25 0
Warm do	35 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0
Pyjamas	16 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0
White do	22 8
Flannel do	15 8
Shrunk	49 0
Silk and Wool	52 0
Under Vests	14 8
Do. Pants	24 0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14
Warm Mufflers, each	2 0
Pin Scarfs	1 0
Sailor's Knot	1 12

	Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Best Linen do.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Cotton Socks	9 8
Warm do.	15 8
Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12
Best Alpaca Umbrellas	6 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1 4
Marsella Quilts	12 8
Wool Down Quilts	18 0
Blankets, each	9 8
Long Rugs or ... from	15 0
Scotch Mauds ...	
Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
Toilet Covers, each	1 14

	Rs. a.
Fitted Dressing Pouches	2 0
Portmanteaus, of the best Leather, Brass Mounted, Lock and Key, 22 inch	9 0
24 inch	10 0
26 inch	11 0
28 inch	12 0
Solid Leather Trunks	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Best Hide Gladstone	35 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Coaching Bags	6 12
Soiled Linen do	4 12
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Leather Purses	2 0
Rug Straps, Patent	2 0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
English Feather Pillows	7 8
Horse Hair do	7 8
Travelling do	4 8
Air Pillows	6 0
Canvas Shoes per pair	4 8
Leather Slippers	4 8

	Rs. a.
Travelling Baths	30
Foreign Trunk, Brass Mounted, Lock and Key, 22 inch	9 0
24 inch	10 0
26 inch	11 0
28 inch	12 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Soap Boxes, Metal	1 0
Soap, Three Tablets for	1 0
Marine Soap do	0 12
Tooth Brushes	0 10
Tooth Brush Cases	0 10
Nail Brushes	0 12
Cloth Brushes	3 8
Hat Brushes	1 8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Shoe Horns	1 0
Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6 0
Hand Mirrors	2 0
Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Tooth Paste	1 4
Playing Cards	1 0

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—

BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS increased at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S

BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf	Superior in style and excellent quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Balmoral Boots	25s.	35s.
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic Hous e Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a Parsee Gentleman's Family, a GOVERNESS, who can teach up to the Matriculation Standard.

None need apply who do not know Music and Drawing.

Applications, stating salary expected, to be sent to Mr DHUNJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE, 23, Calder Road.

FOR SALE.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

BULLS PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgange, via Likrec Gully.

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM ROAD,
LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. GINGER & CO., HAVE BEEN LEASED
BY
MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLE KEEPERS OF COLABA.

In order to meet this increasing business in the Malabar and Girgaum Districts.

JOB POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
HORSES SHOD ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FARRIER.
HORSES TRAINED TO SADDLE AND HARNESS.
Horses and Carriages received on Commission Sale, Conveyances of every Description and Saddle and Carriage Horses for hire by the day or month.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
Terms on Application to
MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
At either of their Establishments in
COLABA OR GIRGAUM.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND ACID WORKS BY COOPLA, BOMBAY.—SULPHURIC ACID Manufactured by MESSRS BEATTIE BROTHERS. Purchasers should apply direct to the Works or to their at their Godown, No. 30, Duncan Road, near Two Tanks.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY,
Sole Agent.

Bombay, November, 1875.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

LAW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Abbott's Digest of the Law of Corporations. *New York*	1869— 25 0
Arnold on Marine Insurance, 2 vols	1866— 26 0
Amos' Science of Law	1872— 3 4
Ba lie's Digest of Mohammedan Law. Baillie's Inamees	1875— 17 8
Bro die's Reports, 1800—1824	— 21 0
Broom's Commentaries on Common Law	1875— 20 0
—— Legal Maxims	1870— 21 0
—— Commentaries on the Laws of England	1869— 3 0
Burnham's Civil Procedure Codes	1851— 23 8
Brown's New Indexes to every	
Bullen and Leake's Precedents of Pleadings	1875— 20 0
Byles on Bills of Exchange	1870— 15 12
Baillie's Muhammadan Law of Inheritance	1874—
Bengal Regulations—Selections from the Regulations of the Bengal Code	— 7 0
Chevaer's Medical Jurisprudence for India	1870— 12 0
Colebrook's Digest of Indian Law Cases	— 33 0
Collett on Torts	1872— 7 8
Cowell and Woodman's Indian Digest	1873— 30 0
Capinger's Index to Precedents in Conveyancing	1872— 17 8
Crumb's Law of Marine Insurance and General Average	1875— 13 4
Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures	1870— 13 8
Do. do.	1871— 0 0
Do. do.	1872— 9 0
Cunningham on the Contract Act	1872— 12 0
—— Evidence Act	1875— 8 0
Currie's Indian Law Examination Manual	1873— 7 8
Digby's Introduction to the History of the Law of Real Property	1875— 4 12
Fulton's Manual of Constitutional History	— 4 12
Godeve on the Law of Evidence applied to India	— 19 0
Grady on the Hindu Law of Inheritance	— 15 0
—— Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract	— 8 12
Hamilton's Hedaya, edited by Grady	— 22 0
Hayne's Outlines of Equity	1874— 8 12
Hopkins' Hand Book of Average	1868— 11 4
Hunter's Suit on Equity	1871— 4 12
Holdsworth's Supreme Court of Judicature Acts 1873 and 1875	— 4 12
Kay's Law of Shipmasters and Seamen	18 5— 44 0
Lee's Law of Shipping and Insurance	1874— 7 12
Lowndes's Law of General Average	1874— 11 4
Lewin's Law of Trusts	1875— 23 12
Lewis's Civil Procedure Code	— 7 12
Lyon's Miscellaneous Laws of India	— 10 0
—— Bombay Local Laws	— 10 0
Maclachlan's Law of Merchant Shipping	1875— 25 0
Macnagaten's Hindu Law	1874— 15 0
—— Mahomedan Law	1870— 25 0
Macrae's India Contract Act	1872— 11 0
Maxwell's Duties of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace	1871— 13 8
Markby's (Mr. Justice) Lectures on Indian Law	1873— 4 0
Mayne's Indian Penal Code, 5th edition	1874— 14 8
Mayne on Damages	1872— 13 4
Millett and Clark on the Law of Insolvency in India	1873— 8 8
Nasmith's Institutes of English Private Law, 2 vols	1875— 13 4
O'Kinealy on the Indian Penal Code	1874— 15 0
Pocket

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH JAN. 1876.

THE receipts of Cotton at the American ports so far from showing any symptom of falling off, continue on a very heavy scale, and the Liverpool Market accordingly remains dull at unchanged prices for Spot Cotton, the sales yesterday being only 8,000 bales and this morning's estimate 10,000 bales. For arrivals the quotation given by Reuter is for Fair Old Oomra December-January shipment ,Canal [illegible] per lb. with mutual allowances, but from private sources we learn that there are sellers of Good Fair Oomra Good Fair clause January-February shipment via Canal at 5¼d. and with the Fully Fair clause at 5¼d, Good Fair Dholleras Good Fair clause March-April shipment Canal at 5¼d. per lb. delivered.

From New York yesterday's advices quote both Spot Cotton and Futures unchanged at 13¼ for ready and 13 3/16 cents per lb. for February shipment. Gold is unaltered but Exchange on London has receded to dlrs. 4·84½ per £ sterling. The receipts at the ports are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts.....	32,000	15.000	25,000
Four days' ,, do.....	91,000	58,000	79,000
Total since 1st Sep.	2,584,000	2,263,000	2,150,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still dull as unchanged prices all round.

The London General Produce Markets are all without alteration.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾ ; French Rentes at 104¾.

Bar Silver yesterday was quoted by Reuter at 55½d., a decline of ¼d. per oz., and there are reports of private telegrams quoting even less but we are, unable to trace them to any reliable source.

After what we have seen of late and knowing the position of the metal in the Home markets, this decline, rapid as it is, can scarcely be regarded with surprise. The value can only be regulated by the usual influences of supply and demand, and until the price reaches a point which will restrict supplies we must look for a continued decline. What that point may be we have little means on this side of properly estimating, but there can be little doubt that a fall to 55d. per oz. is now regarded in many quarters as by no means unlikely.

The effect of the present movement on STERLING EXCHANGE has naturally been to further depress rates, and we quote a decline of 1-16d. per rupee all round in every thing except demand Bank Bills which still stand at 1s 9¼d. For 3 and 6 months' sight we quote 1s. 9 7-16d and 1s. 9 11-16d. respectively. Even at these figures the Banks are by no means willing sellers, but they are anxious to pick up any bills offering and better than the nominal quotations could probably be done, say for 3 months' sight credits 1s. 9 11-16d., documents 1s. 9¾d per rupee.

On Calcutta we have heard of no business and rates are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, with, if anything, a downward tendency.

The SHARE MARKET has again been active with, in some cases, a further advance in prices. For Bank of Bombays a rise of 2 per cent. has been established, making the closing quotations 39 per cent. premium. Apollo Press Shares are in request at an advance of Rs. 50 and Mofussil Company's at a rise of Rs. 2½ per share. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is firm but without much change in values. We quote an improvement of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit's, Rs. 5 in Great Eastern's and Rs. 7½ in Oriental's per share.

COTTON continues in the same position as before, business being much restricted by the high prices ruling here which, as a rule, show a loss of about ¼d. per lb. on Liverpool arrival rates exclusive of commission. Some small purchases are being made of ready stuff, Akote at Rs. 185 to Rs. 186, Good Fair Omra at Rs. 175 to Rs. 176, and Julgaum at Rs. 172 per candy full-pressed. Samples of new Bhownuggur Cotton are now coming in and the quality is exceptionally good. Similar expectations are entertained of the Dhollera Crop, but a great deal depends on the weather during the next three weeks. Receipts here yesterday were 1,232 bales, making a total of 9,408 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are firm at £2·7 6 by Canal Steamers for Liverpool, the Cella having been fixed at that rate. No forward engagements are being made, however, shippers being apparently indisposed to commit themselves in the present uncertain state of the Cotton Market. The sailing ship Varuna is booking small lots for Liverpool at £2·5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change but notwithstanding the continued drop in Exchange prices tend downwards, the demand being extremely limited.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Shares.
	Rs.	Rs.			
200,000	100	all	p. c. 10 p.c.	Agra Bank	93
32,000	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	495
40,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	270
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	263
60,000	200	all	6 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	483

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,100
1,500	100	all	...	Fores Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	3,000	300	p.a.	Masagon Land	600
1,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	300 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,449
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	635 xd
100	100	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	60
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alved Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,800
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
158	500	all	65 p.c.	Bombay (New)	500
1000	350	all	43 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	260
1,000	1,000	all	94 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	400
400	1,500	all	178 p.c.	Carwar Co.	825 xd
220	250	all	...	Cocconada Press Co	50
1,000	1,000	all	700	Colaba Press Co.	3,100 xd
500	500	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	200
253	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	1,175
1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	Fort Press Co	1,980
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	855
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....	495
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
3,125	400	250	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	410
400	2,000	5,000	...	Niroji Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
130	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	2000
300	500	all	105 p.c.	Sadasoo's Press Co.....	550
200	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	440
1000	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,175
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ni
850	1,000	...	125p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	865

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21 8 3/0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	120
£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
...	£20	65 7 8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	6 p.c.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	190 9 7/8	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES*

90	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,625
250	3,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,400
700	1,000	all	70	Bombay United	1,090
400	150	150	...	Bpo b Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	675
2,500	2,000	all	100	p.a.	Dharumsay Spinning ...	9 0
1,250	1,000	all	60	p.a.	Hemina S. W. Co.....	875
1,400	1,000	all	80	p.c.	Great Eastern	1,045
700	1,000	all	60	p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1025
750	1,000	all	65	p.a.	Jam-e-Jamshed Mills ...	1010
...	200	...	...		Khandesh Spinning	8 0
500	1,250	all	Nil		Madras Spinning	975
...	500	...	...		Madras U. Spinning	990
2,000	1,000	all	70		Manockji Petit's.....	1,150
1,000	1,000	all	100	p.c.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,150
1,000	1,000	all	40	p.c.	Oriental	727½
600	1,250	250			Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,200	1,000	200	p.a.	Soondercbas Spinning ...	880
800	1,000	800	125	p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	140 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Bon bay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co...	650
500	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kutch, shs. Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	80
5,000	5	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	25
1,000	50	all	30 p.c.	Thacker & Co.....	410
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip	82

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 8th January, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,032	0	0
Merchandise	97,984	0	0
Telegraph	456	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,48,482	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1875.

Open 429½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,794	0	0
Merchandise	54,921	0	0
Telegraph	644	0	0
Total Rs.....	95,357	0	0
Increase Rs.....	53,095	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SEA CHIEF, 1,082 tons, Captain E Phillips, will sail to-day for Maulmein in ballast.

THE SHIP ABERMAN, 1,090 tons, Captain G E Dunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shield, (September 16th), with a cargo of 1,620 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP PROSPERO, 1,327 tons, Captain E R Wilmarth, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (September 15th), brought a cargo of 1,887 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Aberman	Dunn	Shield, Sept 16.
	St. Fillans	Cotter.....	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
12	Z Ring	Moran	Hull.
	Choice	Harrison	Ballasore.
	Volky ien.....	Edom.....	London.
	Ellen Isabella.....	Dupuy	Calcutta.

The Ship Sea Chief, Phillips, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Asia, to Hongkong and Kurrachee.
Barque Corsair, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
7	Tibre (s)	Girard	Point de Galle, Dec 31.
	Parthenope	R charls	Melbourne, Oct 12.
	Taiteing	Wilson	Singapore, Nov 16.
8	Sirius (s)	Collia	Liverpool, Dec 3.
	Dunedin	Whitson	Otago, Sept 20.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

7	Sea Gull (s).....	.....	.....
	Lord Canning	.....	.....
8	Chyebassa	.....	.....
	Canara(s).....	.....	.....
	Essex.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.			
9	Socotra (s)	.....	Calcutta, & N. Pots.
10	Khandalla (s).....	.....	Bombay, & S. Ports.
	Baghdad (s).....	.....	Rangoon, & N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s, 20 cases copper sheets, Mursglia De Souza and Co; 10 bags corks, S E Sookhia.
Mazeppa s, 80 bundles hoop iron, Fraser and Miller.
Tagus s, 705 bundles hoop iron, Fraser and Miller.

FROM LONDON.

Hindoo s, 53 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Walmer Castle, 100 cases brandy, James Joe Nowrojee.
Vixon s. 3 cases thread, Fidall Ahmed.
Decean s, 6 cases yellow metal sheets, and 4 copper sheets, Huckumchund Pure tum ; 6 cases cochineal, Ludhabhoy Ebram ; 24 boxes candles, J Newberg.

FROM MARSEILLES

Zambesi s, 2 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 cases brandy, The L A & A Co,

FROM BORDEAUX.

Indis s, 10 cases brandy, L Sibelle and Co
Arabia s, 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons
Precurseur s, 1 hogshead claret, and 1 case corks, Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Varuna, 59 bales cotton, Hurridass Callianjee.
Vixon s, 223 wts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Hirjee Canjee ; 30 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 13 bales cotton, Heeranund Kheldass ; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Colla s, 50 bales cotton, Nurseo Megjee ; 52 bales cotton, Tejsee Vulabdass.

FOR LONDON.

Timora, 11 cases arareots and 2 cases jumdgotta, Nanjee Heerjee ; 10 bundles hides and skins, W Nicol and Co ; 500 bundles cod and 270 bags rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 81 bags myrabolians and 100 bags ambahulize, Dowoodbhoy Hassam.
Khelives 85 bales hides and skins, S W T N Meera and Co ; 9 bales hides, N Jehanger ; 134 cases oilbanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 28 cases mother of pearl shells, Joosub Luteef.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Nyanza s, 1,000 bags linseed, Balli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Harald Haarfager s, 1,300 bags gingellyseed, Balli Brothers.
Assyria s, 10 bags teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Zambesi s, 500 bags gingellyseed, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Zambesi s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello 450 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Zambesi s, 52 coils rope, P and O Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·965
Temperature of the Air.....	80 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	68·5
Dew Point	62 1
Relative humidity of Air	0·558
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. (in following day)	86 3
Minimum do. do	75·0
General Direction of wind.....E, ENE, E, ENE, NE, WNW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	313

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave from Kirkee.
Freeman, Lieut, Bengal 18th Hussars, on Med Cert, from Delhi

JANUARY 12.

Burd, Lieut Col, Bombay 10th Regt, N, I on leave, from Mehidpore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

Playfair, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Kamptee.

JANUARY 12.

Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, to join, to Kirkee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 27th December 1875

The G O C C dated the 25th Nov 1875, page 662, cancelling the preparatory leave granted to Maj C W Campbell, 2nd In, Commanding Bl Cavy by G O C C dated the 29th Sept 1875, is hereby cancelled.

The last quoted order therefore now holds good.

In accordance with para 1218 of the Bengal Army Regulations, Capt A P Broome, Offg 2nd Wing Subn 31st N I, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 13th Aug to the 28th Sept 1875, in lieu of the period during which he was employed on duty as a member of a committee of adjustment.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostan on the 20th Dec 1875 :—

Capt the Hon O A Vere Bertie, Coldstream Guards, A D C, to Maj Genl Maude, C B, V C, commanding Allahabad Division.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 25th Nov 1875, directing Surg E Mair on being relieved of the medical charge of the 1st Bengl Cavy, to proceed to Cawnpore and do duty with the 35th N I.

Dated the 14th Dec 1875, directing Surg E Mair to receive medical charge of the 35th N I from Surg A Deane, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt N W P.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 8th Dec 1875, directing Surg H Hendley, 1-18th Foot, to proceed with the Dep Assist Gen British Forces, on invaliding duty, at the public expense.

Dated the 17th Dec 1875, directing Surg Maj F L Curtis, 1-18th Foot, to take medical charge of the regiment during the absence of Surg Maj J Hendley, on invaliding duty.

Presidency District Order, dated the 17th Dec 1875, directing Surg J C Fullerton, on being relieved of the medical charge of the left wing 16th N I, to assume medical charge of the detachment 2nd and 19th B Cav and 19th B Lancers.

S and A Fusilier Order, dated the 14th Dec 1875, directing Col C J Fuller on, C mdt 11th Madras N I, to proceed from Nasode, to Jubbulpore, on assuming command of the District, relieving Brig Gen Earl of Bandon, C B, who has proceeded to Calcutta to command the presidency district temporarily.

Quetta Force Brigade Order, dated the 17th Dec 1875, appointing Surg Maj A B Hamilton, M D, to the medical charge of the Bgde Staff, in addition to his other duties.

Allahabad Brigade Order dated the 17th Dec 1875, directing Surg J C Shi core to do duty with the 34th N I.

Nowgong Station Order, dated the 20th May 1875, directing Surg Maj J G Clarke, M D, 3rd Bl Cav, to take the medical charge of the right wing 2nd Th Madras N I from that date.

Dated the 1st June 1875, directing Surg J Backhouse to take the medical charge of the right wing 20th Madras N I

Dat d the 12th Oct 1875, directing Surg J Backhouse to proceed to Banda, and take the medical charge of the head quarters 20th Madras N I, and Surg Maj J J Clarke, 3rd Bl Cavy, to take the medical charge of the right wing 20th Madras N I, pending arriv l of Surg A A Thomas.

Moradabad Station Order, dated the 1st Dec 1875, directing Surg Maj T Samwell, 1-18th Foot, to afford medical aid to the detachments 28th N I and 16th Bl Cavy, in addition to his other du ies, on other medical duties being required.

4th Hussars—Regtl order, dated the 14th Dec 1875, appointing the following committee of paymastership, consequent on the transfer of Paymaster (Hony Maj G W Vesey to the 5th Drs on Guards :—

Maj W Chaire, President, Capt F B Montague, and Capt F A Hutchins, Members.

On 1 F A Hutchins will perform the executive duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

4th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 10th Dec 1875, marking the following appointments, with effect from 17th Nov 1875, in consequence, of Lt Col F Duffin, 2nd in Command, having rejoined the regiment :—

Lt Col F Duffin, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj W C Mitchel, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt A B Douglas, Adjt to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt H E Elliot, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt C B Des Vœux, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr.

Lt F M Bundal to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn.

29th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 17th Dec 1875, appointing Lt P E Hen erson, officiating 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt B N Harrington, on furlough.

42nd Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 1st Dec 1875, appointing Cadt W Boyton, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, " in addition to his other duties."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Lt W C Owen, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

15th Hussars—Vety Surg W Walker, to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a m dical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt A M Murray, (G Batty 4th Bgd,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-1st Foot—Lt H L Hallewell, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot—Lt H G Wood, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of i ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1-11th Foot—Capt A M Arthur, from the 3rd Nov 1875, to the 28th Feb 1876, to remain at Meerut, on medical certificate, and to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Capt G H Denshire, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-6 th Foot—Capt W Warner, to proceed to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Capt (Local Maj) A A A Kinloch, (Dy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical b ard,

63rd Foot—M C B Kinahan, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd F ot—C pt E A C Campbell, to England, from the 18th Dec 1875, pending retirement from the service.

Staff Corps—Col A Elderton, (doing duty at Barrackpore,) from the 1st Jany to the 29th June 1876, the visit the Upper Provinces on urgent private affairs.

Lt C J D E Buist, (doing duty at Rawal Pindi) for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, with reference to G G O No 1236, dated 9th Dec 1875.

Maj G C Thomson, (2nd Squadron Offic r 1st Beng Cavy), for thirty days from date of leaving Bustee, where he is at present on leave, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surg Maj J J McDermott, M D, (in medical charge of the 15th N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The services of Maj F J N Mackenzie, of the Bl S C, having been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for special duty from the 19th Dec 1875 that officer is permitted to avail himself of the unexpired portion of the preparatory leave granted to him in G O C C dated the 29th Sept an 1875 (pages 498 and 568) from such date as he may be relieved from the duty referred to.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 14th Dec 1875, appointing Capt C M Stockley, 2-9th Regt, to officiate as Dy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry 6th Circle, consequent on the Departure of Capt (Local Maj) A A Kinloch, on leave on medical certificate to Bombay, and directing him to take charge of Capt (Local Maj) Kinloch's office as a temporary arrangement.

9th Lancers.—Regtl order, dated the 3rd Sept 1875, appointing Capt R chambers to officiate as Interpreter, during the absence on leave of Capt H A Bushmen.

10th Hussars.—Regtl order, dated the 2nd Dec 1875, appointing Capt H G Gosselin to act as Adjt, vice Lt and Adjt R F P Martin, deceased.

1st Battalion 8th Foot—Regtl Order, d ted the 14th Dec 1875, appointing Lt H M Wade to be Interpreter to the Battalion, emp rarily, with effect from the 10th idem. vice Lt E H H Montresor, proceeded to Peshawar.

56th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Nov 1875, appointing Lt P Eeton to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 16th idem.

2n1 Battalion 60th Rifles—Battalion Order, dated the 5th Dec 1875 appointing Lt F S Marsham to act as Instructor of Musk try vice Lt F B N Dickenson, with effect from the 1st Nov to the 14th Dec 1875.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Dec 1875, making the following appointments, with effect from the 3rd idem, consequent on the departure on sick leave of Capt A England, 3rd Squadron Officer and Offg 2nd in Comd :—

Maj O Barnes, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant, in addition to his other duties.

Capt D M Strong, 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addit on ,o his other duties.

Dated the 19th Dec 1875, making the following appointments with effect from the 10th idem, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt H G Greenaway, and Lt to officiate as 2nd in Command

Capt D M Strong, 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

18th Bengal Cav lry—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Dec 1875, appointing Lt W H P MacMullen 2nd Squad Subn to officiate as Adjt with effect from the 8th idem, vice Lt G L E Richardson, promoted extra Aide-de-Camp to H H the Lt Govr of the N W P.

16th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 15th Dec 1875, appointing Capt W E Rutherfurd, attached, (joined regimental head quarters) to officiate as Qr Mr in the room of Capt R H Sellield, offg A Jt.

25th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 10th Dec 1875 appointing Capt J N Steel, offg Qr Mr ; to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure vice Lt C Pulley offg Adjt, transferred to the 3rd Goorkhas.

29th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th Dec 1875, appointing Lt P E Hen erson, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on promotion, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt C C Dyce, on furlough.

32nd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Oct 1875, cancelling Regtl order of the 5th Aug 1875, and appointing Capt W F Dodsworth, attached to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Jack on, appointed to act as Qr Mr, with effect from the 6th Sept last.

(This cancels G O C C dated the 18th Sept 1875, page 457, confirming the regimental order of 5th Aug).

33rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Dec 1875, directing Capt J G K lly, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to retain the appointment of Offg Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, on promotion, with effect from the 11th Sept 1875 vice Capt E L Stebelin, Qr-Mr, officiating as Wing Officer.

37th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Dec 1875, making the following appoint m nts with effect from the 12th idem, consequent on the arrival of Cap t T D Madden, Wing Officer :—

Capt T D Madden, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lt Sir C H Leslie, Bart, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 17 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 M.
Australia	,, 17 ...	3 P.M. No	after packet
China	,, 25 ...	4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 17 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, —	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P. M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 17	Monday	Jan. 31
,, ...	,, 24	,, ...	Feb. 7

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the writer to the contrary, be forwarded via route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Prussia* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.		Revised Rates per ½ oz.	
	Annas	Pies.	Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail. *Supplemental Mail.*

Monday .....Jan. 17 | Monday .....Jan. 24

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday..... Jan.—

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, onwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Prepayment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of New-papers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on the following day.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until, further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S.M. Country,	12 NOON.	12-30 P

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PRINCE AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP, 12TH JAN.

This morning the Prince presided at the grandest review of British troops ever seen in India; there being nearly 20,000 troops actually concerned, 4,000 of whom were sabres. The country around the parade ground was crowded from an early hour with spectators, and as there were a thousand elephants and camels present, the spectacle was singularly magnificent.

The Prince arrived punctually at 10 o'clock, and after marching down the columns of troops, he took up his position under the Royal Standard, when the troops marched past; first Horse and Field Artillery, then Cavalry including many crack Native Regiments and then the Infantry; both Native and European Artillery and Cavalry afterwards trotted and galloped past. No accidents occurred.

The 10th Hussars, the Prince's own regiment, Probyn's celebrated Horse, the Ghoorkas and the 60th Rifles were much admired, and the Elephant Gun Battery and the Mule Mountain Battery.

The Prince then presented new colours to the 11th Bengal Infantry, and addressed the Ghoorka heroes who were present at the siege of Delhi during the Mutiny and helped to hold the Hindoo Rao's house.

Lord Napier, notwithstanding his recent accident, pluckily rode the whole review out. H. H. Scindia and other Chiefs were present.

To-night there will be a grand Ball at Delhi Fort and illuminations.

To-morrow manœuvres at the Camp under General Chamberlain.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Sir William Muir has resigned and Sir Louis Mallet will probably be appointed Finance Minister.

THE NAGA SURVEY EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH JAN.

Captain Butler's case is considered almost hopeless. He is unable to bear removal from the spot to which he was first taken after receiving the spear wound.

The village belonging to the offending tribe of Nagas has been burnt, and the survey will go on.

THE RESIDENT AT THE PERSIAN GULF.

It is rumoured that Lieutenant Colonel Ross' Resident at the Persian Gulf, will proceed home for one year in the spring, and in that case Captain W. J. Prideaux, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office, a good Arabic scholar, most probably will officiate for him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

DELHI, 12TH JAN.

The review before the Prince to-day was grand; the military spectacle of 18,000 troops present was picturesque, and the varied uniforms of the Native Regiments, the Elephant and Mule Batteries all lent additional beauty to the scene.

The Prince on arriving on the ground at once passed along the whole line of each Division, after which he took up his position at the saluting point when the march past commenced, the Artillery and Cavalry closing the spectacle by trotting past in Batteries and Squadrons and then galloping past in lines of Batteries and Regiments.

The Prince presented new colours to the 11th Native Infantry before leaving the ground. A large concourse of spectators was assembled and the whole force looked splendid, and the marching past in most cases was faultless.

There is to be a grand Ball to-night at the old King's Palace which has been gorgeously decorated for the occasion. Weather very cold.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 11TH JAN., AFT.

The Bombay heavy Mails of the 13th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 11TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8¼lbs. do.	8s.
40's Mule Twist	0.11½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	93¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104¼
Bar Silver	56½.

Arrived.—Cormorant and Hydaspes.
Departure.—Bonnsome Hall.

STEMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12TH DEC., 8-4 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Sindh, from China, arrived.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

12TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from the United Kingdom, 13 hours 25 minutes
Minimum time, occupied 1 hour 2 minutes.
Average time occupied 9 hours 15 minutes.

THE Bank of Bombay has just declared an *ad interim* dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year ending December 31st last.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON, C.S.I., will leave Calcutta for Europe by the steamer of the 10th of February on one year's leave. Dr. Thornton will join the Foreign Office, and relieve him about the 28th current.

THE receipts from ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £232 463. The receipts from Bengal have been £476,003 above the estimate, but those from Malwa £243 540 below it.

THE cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of December 1875, amounted to 1,492 bales, containing 5,84,864 lbs. or 913 candies and 544 lbs. of the value of Rs. 1,49,850.

A SUM of Rs. 24,832-6 11 has been remitted, we learn from the *Englishman*, to the cultivators of opium in the Futtehgurh District, in consequence of the hailstorm which occurred in June of last year, and damaged the poppy crop; and a sum of Rs. 557 12-0 has also been remitted to the cultivators of Fyzabad, who suffered similarly.

MR. C. M. RIVAZ is appointed to succeed Mr. Lepel Griffin as Superintendent of the Kapurthalla State. A good deal of dissatisfaction is felt in the Punjaub at this appointment, Mr. Rivaz having seen little more than ten years' service. He is the nephew of the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry Davies, but the supporters of the Government affirm that the orders were to appoint a civilian, and that there was for that reason no one else to select.

DR. CUNINGHAM, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, accompanied by the Superintending Surgeon and the 1st and 2nd Assistant Surgeons, made a minute inspection of the whole interior economy of the General Hospital, Calcutta, on Thursday last. The whole of the wards, latrines, lavatories and out-offices underwent a close examination, and notably with the sanitary arrangements, as well as all else he had seen, the Commissioner expressed himself highly pleased.

WE are told that on Saturday evening the promenaders in Eden Gardens, and doubtless others saw a very brilliant meteor in the south. The evening was not far advanced, and there was also a bright moon; and yet the meteor was of exceeding brightness. It travelled apparently in the direction towards north-west, and seemed like one of Brock's rockets or falling stars. The speed did not seem great, and the meteor vanished, or was burnt out at an angle of about 40 degrees above the horizon.

THE *Ceylon Times* says:—We are informed on the authority of the *Grocer*, a journal devoted to the interests of Tea and Spice dealers at home, that on the occasion of the late quarterly cinnamon sale, when the lots of spice bearing the well known mark, C. de S. as representing Mr. Charles de Soysa of Alfred House, Colombo, were put up, the broker charged with their sale stated at the auction, that the grower and shipper had given the princely sum of £20,000 for educational purposes on the visit of the Prince of Wales, calling upon buyers to mark their appreciation of this liberality by giving a better price for the cinnamon in question; and we believe the particular lots were run up amidst much cheering.

THE cause of the accident that Lord Napier met with seems to have been that his horse stepped short, came down heavily, and rolled over, fortunately clear of Lord Napier, who, however, sustained the injury already described. His collar-bone was fractured. He sat out the whole parade, which lasted two hours, and then rode home a couple of miles. We are assured on good authority, the *Pioneer* says, that he himself hopes to be about again after a couple of days, and in the saddle, for a part at any rate, of the Prince of Wales's visit; but no amount of stoicism, it seems to us, though it may enable a man to disregard the pain of a broken bone at the time, will heal the fracture sooner than nature pleases. It is to be hoped the doctors will prevent His Excellency from doing anything that may retard his complete recovery.

THE *Madras Mail* states that the venerable town of Cochin has just sustained a great calamity. On Friday evening, at about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out, to the east of the oil-yard of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, while a strong seabreeze was blowing, and immediately spread all over the suburb of Calvetty, burning down houses on both sides of the road, and continuing its ravages until arrested by the canal at Muttancherry. A number of pattimars and native crafts lying alongside yards and stores were also burnt. The Europeans, East Indians, and the native coopers from the oil-yards all worked their hardest to extinguish the flames. The sailors from the English vessels in port, also rendered invaluable aid. The Moplahs rendered no assistance. Fortunately the land-wind during the night was not strong, and thus by daybreak on Saturday, the fire was got under. No estimate has yet been made of the extent of the damage, but it is believed to be very considerable.

WE hear, says of the *Pioneer*, from Tehran, that M. Zinoviev has been appointed Russian Minister at the Court of the Shah. M. Zinoviev served a long apprenticeship in Persia as Interpreter, finally rising by sheer force of talent to the position of Secretary of Legation, which he held till appointed Consul-General at Bushahrest in 1868. Of late years Russia has found her interests in Persia sufficiently looked after by gentlemen very much of the Downing street pattern. Her three last representatives have been a nephew-in-law of the Imperial Chancellor, a steady old Foreign Office hack, and a spendthrift prince who had got into debt and disgrace at St. Petersburg. The appointment of M. Zinoviev, a comparatively young man, without aristocratic connections, and having nothing to recommend him but talent and experience looks as if Prince Gortschakoff believes that he will ere long have serious work for his representative at Tehran.

WE learn from the *Indian Daily News* that the Meeting convened at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on Friday afternoon, in connection with Professor Monier William's mission to inaugurate an Institute at Oxford, to prepare natives of India for passing examinations in Sanskrit, in view to future admissions into the Indian Civil Service, was fairly attended. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Lordship the Bishop, Mr. Eastwick, the Boden Professor, and several other gentlemen, native and European, addressing those present. The Professor was introduced by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and gave a general explanation of the objects of his visit, after which several speakers addressed the meeting; several suggestions were made, and replies elicited. Nothing very definite was placed before the meeting; but a committee was nominated, who were to meet on Saturday afternoon to talk over the subject, and perhaps something definite will be evolved.

HIS Grace the Duke of Buckingham started from Madras on Sunday evening last, by the B.I.S.N. Co's. Steamer Socotra, for Coconada, whence he will proceed on his tour in the Godavery District. The Pier was decorated with flags, and His Grace and the party from Government House arrived at the Beach at a little before 5 o'clock. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, the Hon'ble W. Hudleston, Colonel Michael, Mr. Elwin, Dr. Druitt, and some other gentlemen were on the Pier to take leave of His Grace. His Grace and party proceeded to the place of embarkation on the Pier in the Pier carriage, and, after His Grace had taken leave of Lady Mary Grenville, Lady Caroline Grenville and the other ladies and gentlemen assembled there, he went into the Port boat, which was escorted to the steamer by eight catamarans. His Grace is accompanied by the Lady Anna Gore Langton, Lady Anne Grenville, Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Revenue Secretary to Government, Captain Taylor, Master Attendant, Captain Willoughby, A. D. C. to His Grace the Governor, Major Bertie Hobart, Military Secretary to His Grace, and Mr. Langton.

THE shameful charges that the undertaker at Madras made for the funeral of Lord Hobart have been paid, as we learn from the *Madras Mail*, who writes as follows on the subject:—Mr. Trotter,—whose little bill for Rs. 5,000, for burying poor Lord Hobart has, we are told, been paid—and other gentlemen of his profession, may take a leaf out of the book of the undertakers of Gateshead, who, having hitherto, for a fixed charge, removed all corpses from the workhouse to the cemetery, now complain that the weight of some of the bodies which they have to carry is so unreasonably heavy that they cannot do it for the price. They therefore threaten that, unless the guardians make new and better arrangements, they will be compelled to refuse carrying any more bodies. The guardians have resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the relieving officer, with the view of coming to some compromise with the undertakers, and here the matter rests for the present. In India the burial-by-weight system is already in force, not the avoirdupois weight of the deceased, but the weight of his official emoluments. Mr. Trotter estimated the weight of a Governor at Rs. 5,000.

WE find in the *Penang Gazette* of Dec. 30 news to the 22nd Dec., a day later than that published yesterday. The destination of the troops was Terrachee, and a correspondent of the *Penang Gazette* writes that "Colonel Clay reached Terrachee on the morning of Dec. 22 and joined Colonel Hill. The stockades were strong and numerous. I go on to Terrachee in the morning. I was rather done up after my march, twice up Penang hill is a joke to it! I shall probably advance with the troops to Sri Menanti." The same correspondent writes as follows from "Terrachee, 23rd Dec., 10 p. m. The two miles on to this place turned out to be a good six miles, as I found on walking it to-day. We move on to-morrow to Parrit two hours walk and next day to, I hope, the end of our march Sri Menanti." As to the strength of the Bukit Putus Pass which was taken so gallantly and easily, the same correspondent says:—"The Bukit Putus Pass, where I visited the stockades taken the night but one before, were immensely strong positions which properly defended might almost have bid defiance to us. The pass was only about 2 ft. wide, with sides sloping out at the height of my shoulders to six feet and the back of the stockade about 12 ft. high. The Malays had cut down the trees to intercept the troops whilst they fired on them. Captain Channer found a path by which took one of the stockades in flank, he caught the Malays napping or rather sleeping. The whole country has been stockaded. The Datus of Moar Sri Menanti and Jebole, who were at the stockades at the Bukit Putus Pass, have fled. They have had a lesson they little expected. I can quite understand their belief that our troops could never pass Bukit Putus; a more difficult place to take if well defended can hardly be imagined. I suspect we have had much harder work in marching than the Perak troops.

A CASE is being tried at Ootacamund which is called the Koterghery massacre case, in which nineteen prisoners are charged with murdering a man, named Chenna, of the tribe called Corumbers, and several other persons. The *South of India Observer*, published at Ootacamund, states that during last week two more Corumbers, Monay and Seena, who were concerned in the Koterghery massacre, were arrested by the Police in the jungles near Mettapollium. They were brought to the Ootacamund Jail, and after being identified by the prisoners already in custody there, were taken before the Joint Magistrate of Wellington to be subjected to a preliminary enquiry on the 31st December last. Here they pleaded guilty, and having been warned that anything they said would be used against them, they were asked to repeat the voluntary confessions which they previously made to the Sub-Magistrate at Mettapollium. These confessions made by men who implicated themselves and voluntarily pleaded guilty to having assisted in the massacre, must be of great importance, inasmuch as they throw considerable light on the whole affair of the murder of Chenna Corumber and its sequel, and show them to have been the result of a premeditated and well organized conspiracy on the part of Chenna's enemies not only to destroy him, but to exterminate the whole of his relatives and thus prevent the possibility of any more sorcery, for which Chenna was dreaded, being practised upon them. Badagas Keelah, Katheray, Thatha, Wotay, Kamah, and Corumber Sella are mentioned as the chief instigators of this awful tragedy. They held a Panchayet to which a representative was sent by each Badaga house, and it was there decided that in order to secure themselves from the evil influence exercised over them by Chenna Corumber, he should be murdered and the whole of his tribe extirpated. This decision having been assented to by all the members of the Panchayet, the ways and means for carrying it out were discussed, and it was arranged that either Katheray or Sella Corumber should kill Chenna. What followed, our readers are already aware of. The man Monay in his confession acknowledged to have struck and killed an old woman, named Chellee at Mettacoil, and revealed the fact that Toda agency was necessary to kill Corumbers, and that the three Todas whom he met in the Ootacamund Jail, were the same men who assisted in the massacre. He further disclosed the fact that this was not the first time murders like these were committed. The next day they were again warned that any information they gave would be used against them, and a few questions were asked concerning the massacre at Allygacombe, after which they were committed for trial at the January Sessions which bids fair to be an unusually heavy one.

THE *Englishman*:—The spirit in which Babu Jagadananda Mukerjea's late experiment has been received by his fellow-countrymen, shows how very little light England has yet succeeded in kindling even in the outworks of native society, and how sudden and total would be the darkness if she withdrew the flame. Instead of the credit of having set an example of enlightenment and courtesy, the gentleman who, at the request of India's future sovereign, ventured to raise for a few moments the veil which barbarism has cast over the faces of India's daughters, has gained only the obloquy of having violated the sanctity of the Zenana. Those of his critics who spare him this criticism, do so only to accuse him, instead, of fraud. It could not have been native ladies, they say, whom the Prince was allowed to see, for no native lady will go to the home of another man, even of her own son-in-law. We hesitate to probe the depth of the degradation involved in such a confession, but Miss Carpenter and her friends would do well to measure and ponder it, as a criterion of the hopelessness of the campaign in which they are embarked. Among a people who sincerely believe that restrictions of this kind are necessary for the safety of society, or who, while not really believing this, accept their maintenance as a badge and condition of respectability, there can can be no true progress; and any attempt to fuse Western modes of thought with those of a people who hold these views, can result only in an amalgam utterly refractory, and worthless for every practical purpose. Whether the European, or the Indian, view of the proper position of women in society is the right one, this is equally true. There may be interchange of commercial products, and of ideas regarding matter and its laws, between the two races; but any closer sympathy than this is hardly possible. There is indeed, a ray of hope for the future to be found in the fact, sufficiently obvious to any student of Indian Society, that whatever the origin of this difference of social structure, it does not depend upon any innate difference of character. It would be difficult to find in any part of the world less sexual immorality than exists in those classes of Indian village society in which social intercourse between the sexes is little less free than among ourselves. We cannot for a moment believe, even though their husbands and brothers would have us believe it, that the native lady is made of essentially frailer stuff than the labouring woman, whose virtue is unprotected by a veil. We are driven, however, to the conclusion that, if there is ever to be any change, it must arise from some circumstances which shall bring about a general amelioration in the condition of the classes, and not in any system of education or government, which inoculates babudom with Shakespeare and Milton, or enables a low caste man here and there to better his position and ape the manners of those above him. We have been a long time digging and dunging about the aristocracy of India, but it still puts forth only Dead Sea apples. We may have patience yet a while, but, if its ways do not change, the time is not far off when it will come to be generally recognised that the only proper destiny of a class which has pronounced itself hopelessly effete, is to be hewn down and cast into the fire. Standing where it does, it not only usurps ground which might be more fruitfully occupied, but spreads around it the contagion of a loathsome disease.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* presents its readers with a copy of the address of the Benares Missionaries to the Prince of Wales. It was as follows:—

May it please Your Royal Highness,—The missionaries, native pastors, and native Christians of the Church of England, London, and Baptist Missions of Benares, have assembled together to give a hearty welcome to your Royal Highness on your visit to this city. To all of us it is a source of intense pleasure and satisfaction that your Royal Highness has graciously condescended to meet us here. We earnestly pray that the blessing of God may ever rest upon your Royal Highness, and upon your Royal Mother, our Beloved Sovereign.

Signed by the missionaries and native pastors. Benares, January 5th, 1876.

"Now," says the *Statesman*, "we ask if it is not incredible that while the Sanskrit addresses of the native scholars and gentlemen of the city, were welcomed as a matter of course, the missionaries were forbidden by express order of the Viceroy to present their poor little address at all, and had to be content with sending it to him surreptitiously, and in secret." Then follows a long and indignant article on this terrible neglect of which the Viceroy is said to be guilty. But the *Statesman* is probably wrong in all that he has written, for on the same day that this tirade appeared the Calcutta *Englishman* published the following in a letter from Benares:—'A little beyond where the native Christians were assembled, there was a very wide and lofty triumphal arch adorned with wreaths, palm branches, and flowers, bearing in front the words, "God bless the Prince of Wales," in large white letters on a scarlet ground. Numerous small flags depended from various points of the top of the arch, above the centre of which two union jacks were crossed, and the school children from Segra held a number of bright coloured banners and flags. As soon as the procession came in front of the spot, where the missionaries and their party were standing, the Prince himself called out "Halt." The whole procession then stopped, and immediately the Christian girls began to sing, accompanied by an harmonium, an Urdu version of the hymn "God bless the Prince of Wales." The Prince listened with apparent pleasure till the hymn was finished, and several of his suite, whose carriages were a little behind, alighted and came forward that they might hear and see all that was going on. Next three little Christian girls, very neatly dressed in white muslin, with white kid boots came forward towards His Royal Highness' carriage, bearing on a handsome cushion a profusely carved sandalwood box containing a beautiful lace handkerchief the work of native Christian girls. Having bowed gracefully to the Prince, the little girls presented the box which he was requested to accept as a present for Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. He received the box from the children, smiled at them, read the inscription on it, and was evidently pleased with all that he saw and heard. After a few enquiries as to the native Christians were made, the Prince bowed to the missionaries, and the whole procession passed on from the Baptist Mission premises towards the city. A brief and simple address of welcome, signed by all the missionaries residing in Benares, was presented to the Prince through Sir Bartle Frere. Whatever others may think of missionaries and the work they are seeking to accomplish in this land, it is evident that His Royal Highness thinks favourably of both, and attaches due importance to what has already been achieved by them in India. He has on more than one occasion gone out of his way to meet them and to do them honour.'

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL presided yesterday at a sitting of the court, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE SORABJEE CURSETJEE MADUN.

The insolvent was a contractor, whose liabilities amounted to Rs 3,399. Mr. Browning moved for a postponement for four months from yesterday, which was granted.

RE PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PASTAGHIA.

The insolvent was a merchant, whose liabilities were Rs. 3,12,564. Mr. Fox for an opposing creditor, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for three months. The Commissioner granted a month.

RE BHIMJEE LULLOOBHOY.

The liabilities of this insolvent, a merchant, amounted to Rs. 1,13,040. The opposition was withdrawn, and the insolvent was therefore granted a discharge.

RE JOHN J. DE MELLO.

The liabilities of the insolvent, a clerk, amounted to Rs. 3,655. The opposing creditor not being present, the insolvent was sworn and discharged.

TERAI HATS.—Just received per S.S. DECCAN, a large supply of Drab Terai Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen. WATSON AND COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair held at Old Memonwada commences to-morrow and will continue up to the 19th instant.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER BATAVIA.—The Italian mail steamer Batavia, Captain Crocco, left Aden for Bombay at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Rama Balloo, a servant, was yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. P. Ryan, for stealing two copper vessels, the property of his master, one Hurrychund, Dadajee.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character, named Curreem Allibux, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing two *sarees* belonging to one Jeena Lalla.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—A hack buggy driver, named Gopall Babajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, and further to forfeit his licence, for being drunk when plying his public conveyance for hire.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a jowlee shed at Chundunwaddy, in the proximity of the Royal Oak Tavern. The shed was completely burnt down in a very short time. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Jewajee Jafferjee, a shopkeeper at Bholeshwur, reported to the Police that on the night of the 10th instant, his shop was broken into, and property to the value of Rs. 222 was stolen therefrom. Enquiries by the Police are in progress.

ABSCONDED.—A Portuguese, named Juan Fernandes, residing on the Breach Candy Road, reported to the Police that a man named Louis absconded with Rs. 40 belonging to him during his absence from home on the evening of Tuesday last. A search is being made for the accused.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Edwin Hayes, a European seaman of the British ship Rajpoot, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 1,589. The daily average attendance was 199·64. The prevalent diseases were intermittent fever and bronchitis in adults, bronchitis and diarrhœa in children. There was one case of small-pox in an adult.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT KHOJA MOHLA.—In our report yesterday of the marriage ceremonies at Khoja Mohla, it should have been stated that the marriage was that of the son of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee and not of his nephew. It should also have been stated that the visitors were received by Mr. Mahomedbhoy's nephew, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy, and not by his son.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H.E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 P. M:—

Quadrille	L'coil Crevé	Herve
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppe
Valse	Anuder Schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss
Coro, Marcia ed Aria.	Il Pirata	Bellini
Grand Selection	English Airs	Sawerthal
Galop	Now here, now there	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—We congratulate Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who has been nominated a Commander of the Star of India. His deeds are too well known to require any commendation from us, and although the Order of the Star of India might justly have been conferred on him long ere this, his unassuming manner of procedure in all things alone precluded the possibility of inducing him to push his interests forward, and hence it was, as it were, forgotten. We, however, hope that he, with Messrs. Ravenscroft, LeMesurier and Beechardas Ambaidas, may live to win the laurels of many more honours.—*Poona Observer.*

THE THEFT AT THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Parsee, named Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, stands charged with the abetment of theft by a servant of the Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited, in respect of eighteen pack ages of wines, &c. Mr. Lee-Warner (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Khunderao for the defence. His Worship after taking the evidence of two other witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"A general meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust will be convened today and you will, therefore, allow me to draw their attention to an important question. Why the tenders for leasing the Carnac Bunder sidings be not invited in public for the current year, instead of arranging privately with a private individual? The private arrangement goes much against the development of the trade of the port, and pecuniarily against the income of the Trust. The obnoxious Carting Agencies have been lately eradicated by your powerful voice from the Railways of this Presidency, and I hope you will advocate the cause of the unrepresented."

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.—Our contemporary's Calendar and Directory for 1876 is as good as any of its predecessors, and in some respects a good deal better. Its appearance and general "get up" is excellent, and the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales embellish the book, and the map of India is a useful adjunct. We must notice, however, a peculiarity arising from inadvertence. In the preface we are told that the addition to the contents this year is "a Chronicle of Remarkable Events in 1875;" on turning to the General Index, this "Chronicle" is called "Chronology of Remarkable Events in 1875;" on further turning to the page indicated we find this "Chronicle" or "Chronology" is called "Register of Remarkable Events during 1875." This use of two different words to express the same thing is apt to be confusing, and appears to be needless. The New Telegraph Rules and the Indian Ports Act take the place of other matter in last year's Calendar and are useful substitutes for what has been withdrawn. Mistakes will creep into a book of this description, especially among the names of the residents; thus the name of the late Dr. Narayen Dajee should have been struck out of the list of Surgeons in Bombay; and as he died on July 16th, there was plenty of time to make the correction. An equally noticeable error is the omission of the names of Bourne and Shepherd from the list of Photographers. In the list of auctioneers is the name of a firm who closed their business two years ago. The name of the late Dr. Wilson has been allowed to remain among the list of Fellows of the Bombay University. There is a page of Errata at the end of the book in which some needful corrections have been made, but not those we have noticed. The Calendar is, however, a very useful book and its faults are not very great.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A very melancholy event occurred at Kamptee on Sunday evening (Jan. 2). The wife of Provost Sergeant Elston, of the 56th, while walking home from Church fell down dead between the canteen and the patcherry. The cause of death was said to be heart disease.—*Sindian.*

NO MUTTON.—Owing to the high rent demanded for meat stalls in the bazaar by contractors, there was no mutton to be had yesterday morning, the butchers having declined to kill sheep or agree to the exorbitant demands of the contractors. Only six goats were killed for the use of the Cantonment of Poona. Surely, this is within the power of our worthy Cantonment Magistrate to settle, though we are well aware that several applications from the butchers to the authorities have been unheeded.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 12.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.—What is to become of St. Mary's School for girls? The Committee of Management signally failed in their first choice of a governess, and now that she has left for England her successor *pro tem* is laid up with sickness. Can nothing be done to prevent parents taking their children from St. Mary's School to the Convent School? The present state of the school is discreditable to the Protestant community. Cannot the Rev. Mr. Watson do something for its welfare before he leaves India?—*Id.*

MUSTARD AND PEPPER.—We have heard of a daring attempt at robbery in the line of the 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, Wazeerie, on Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock. One of the married sergeants, occupying an end room of one of the married patcherries, was awakened by some one endeavouring to open the door of his room, and stealthily slipping out of bed, he got hold of his sword and a revolver, one of the barrels of which was loaded with swan-shot, and awaited the turn of events. The night was clear and the moon shone brilliantly. When the thief found he could not succeed in opening the door, he went to the window, and cleverly detaching a pane of glass, slipped his hand in to open the bolt, when the sergeant, no longer able to restrain himself under the excitement, cut at his hand with his sword, and as the miscreant escaped, he gave him the swan-shot behind from his revolver, which brought him down, but before he could get out to capture him he had made his escape. He was of large build, clean shaved head, body naked, and well greased. With this description, and the aid of the swan-shot, it is hoped the Police will be able to capture the ruffian.—*Id.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A REGULAR meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Municipal offices. There were present—Captain Henry (in the chair), Mr. Barnett, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Hewlett, Surg.-Major Cook, Col. H. F. Hancock, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton, and the Assistant Health Officer were also present.

A letter was read from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, dated the 4th of January inst, stating that their client Hajee Aib Hajee Beg Mahomed claimed compensation at the rate of Rs. 110 per square yard for the ground taken up from him for the improvement of Nagdavie Street; and that he did not agree to accept the compensation offered him by the Municipality, viz.—Rs. 40 per square yard.

It was resolved that compensation at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard only should be sanctioned for the ground, which consists altogether of eight square yards.

A petition was read from the receivers of municipal rates and taxes, praying that they might be allowed the benefit of the pension scheme, in common with other municipal employés. The petitioners urged that they have been in the service of the Municipality for years past, and were both pained and dismayed to find that they were treated differently from the other employés in respect to their claim to participate in the pension scheme, and that they were to be debarred from the cheering prospect of a provision for their old age, which they had expected as a right by reason of the wear and tear they had undergone in the service of the Municipality; they further stated that they were strictly prohibited from following any other employment than that of collecting municipal bills, that previous to 1872 they were paid for years by fixed salaries, and that under the new system of commissions introduced by Mr. Hope in 1872 their average earnings amounted to seven or eight rupees a month less than the fixed salaries they had formerly received. Their remuneration now depended entirely on their industry; and though they had not benefited by the changed system, the Municipality certainly had, because the collections were now far more satisfactorily made. It was to be assumed that their exclusion from participating in the Pension scheme was grounded on the supposition that their remuneration was sufficient not only for their present subsistence, but also for a provision against the wants of the future; whereas, in fact, their remuneration was scarcely adequate for their maintenance. For these reasons, and because of the hard and troublesome nature of their duties, which rendered them more liable to ill usage and insult, to sickness, privation and death than any other class of servants, the petitioners prayed that they might be declared eligible to the pension rules, and that the clause of the rules which affected them prejudicially should be amended.

After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:—"That in order to admit of the receivers in the Collection Department of the Municipality being allowed the benefits of the Pension Fund, &c., the following words be omitted from the rules already sanctioned—Clause 1 (sub-head "Illustration") "Receivers in the Collection Department paid by commission."

The discussion in connection with this subject turned on the question as to the propriety of servants of the Municipality endeavouring to influence members of the Town Council on subjects which are under the consideration of that body, and the Secretary was directed to make a record to the effect that the Council disapprove of the practice of soliciting their support and interest by municipal servants.

Sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 1,500 per month during the current year on the Tulsee water works establishment, &c., to be paid for the present from the cash balance as an advance against the new loan for Tulsee.

THE VEHAR WATER.

The following Government resolution was read on the subject of the filtration of the Vehar Water:—

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1876.

Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay No. 5,489, dated 22nd September 1875—Forwarding, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2,981, dated 12th July last, copies of the following papers.

Letter from the Executive Municipal Engineer, Bombay, No. 3,722, dated 27th July 1875—reporting that there would be no engineering difficulty in the way of filtering the water from the Tulsee Lake at the reservoir on Malabar Hill, but that the prime cost of such an arrangement would be very great, and would entail an annual cost for cleaning and refilling the filtering beds; and adding that he entertains the opinion which has been expressed with reference, to this subject by Dr. Blaney and other Members of the Municipal Town Council, who considered the matter, viz. that, owning to the proposed annual draw-off from the lake being almost equal to the capacity of it, there will be no difficulty in keeping the lake clean and the storage ground free from vegetable matter, in which case no filtering arrangements would be necessary either at the Lake or at Malabar Hill.

Letter from the Executive Municipal Engineer, dated 31st August 1875—containing Mr. Walton's scheme for the filtration of Vehar Water.

Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 98-R., dated 22nd October 1875—submitting his opinion on the above.

Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 1,180., dated the 7th December 1875—submitting further opinion after inspecting the plans of the project.

RESOLUTION.

Three subjects are discussed in these important papers:—

2. I.—New outlet works of Vehar.

Government approve of Project B. which admits of the water being drawn off from near the surface of the lake, and though somewhat more expensive is less complicated and less difficult of execution than project A.

3. Mr. Walton's proposal to construct his tower of a circular shape with an internal diameter of 20 feet instead of proposing it to be of an oval shape 20' by 12' is approved, as the circular shape is stronger and easier of construction than the oval shape, and the reduction in size will save cost and still leave the outlet amply large. The valve at the junction of the tower and the outlet well beneath it should be increased to as near the full diameter of the latter as can be done with due regard to the proper strength and construction of the projecting shoulders on which the valve closes.

4. II.—Government do not approve of the Sludge Pipes project. A pipe not laid quite at the bottom of the lake, as by Plan C., would be of no use at all. By Plan D. the cost would be not less than 3 lakhs, and perhaps a good deal more, the construction would be exceedingly dangerous. And it is very doubtful whether the advantage of a 32" Sludge pipe would be in any way proportionate to its risk and cost.

Its effect would be hardly appreciable in disposing of the vegetable matter distributed throughout the body of water in the reservoir though more abundant at its lower levels, and it is not, Government believe, within experience that the water of deep and extensive lakes like Vehar, where nature works on a considerable scale are liable to natural interference from manifold prejudicial deterioration, even when the relative amount of drawoff and renewal is not so great as at Vehar.

5. III.—The third set of proposals is for the filtration of the Vehar water, and after giving this important subject their best consideration, Government do not consider it necessary or advisable to incur the heavy cost of filtering the Vehar water before distribution, and will not recommend the Corporation to undertake this work.

6. Three alternative plans are suggested by Mr. Walton.

E.—For pumping and filtering each day's supply at Vehar. Prime cost 11 lakhs; annual cost nearly 2 lakhs.

F.—For pumping and filtering in Bombay. Prime cost 10½ lakhs; annual cost 1½ lakhs.

G.—For filtering without pumping at Vehar. Prime cost 5½ lakhs; but this scheme involves a great loss of head and diminution of the already scanty supply.

7. The argument that filtration is necessary are based chiefly on Dr. Gray's and Dr. Hewlett's reports, and on the facts and arguments adduced in these reports, the following observations may be made—

8. First, examination of the figures for samples A., B., and F., in the accompaniment to Dr. Gray's report (the other samples are samples of the supply to the Shipping after the water has left the mains, and do not affect the question of the town supply) gives the following results:—P. is a sample taken direct from the lake; A. and B. from delivery in the town. The town samples contain less solids, less chlorine, less free ammonia, and in one case a shade less, in the other a shade more, albuminoid ammonia, than the water from the lake itself. The tests are: taking sewage containing 1,000, and if the water of a well in a town liable to sewage contamination gives the same analysis as the Vehar water, it would undoubtedly be looked on as dangerous, as probably contaminated by sewage. But it is known, as a matter of absolute certainty, that the water of the Vehar Lake cannot be tainted with sewage. As far as sewage contamination is concerned, Vehar is probably the purest source of supply in the world. Hence it is allowed by the analysts that the results of the tests are due not to sewage contamination, but

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE RULES.

UNDER instructions from H. M.'s Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following revised furlough and leave rules applicable to the Staff Corps and Indian Local and Medical Services:—

1. Officers included in Schedule A may receive, after five year's service in India or under the Government of India, one year's furlough, and an additional year for each subsequent five years' service. Furlough not taken at the time it becomes due is not lost, and can, subject to these rules, be taken later.

2. An Officer may receive at any time any portion of the furlough to which he is entitled. But, except under Rule 8, he may not be absent from duty on any ground for more than three years consecutively; nor, on return from furlough, may he receive, except under Rule 6, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled until after the interval of two years.

3. It must be distinctly understood that furlough is subject to the exigencies of the public service. Officers commanding regiments, and Heads of Departments, will forward no application for furlough unless able to satisfy the superior authorities that the officer's services can be spared without any inconvenience to the public service.

4. Furlough does not involve forfeiture of appointment, may be spent anywhere, and counts as service for pension.

5. An Officer on furlough receives (up to, but not beyond, the sum of 1,000l. a year) half the emoluments of his office, computed according to a rate of exchange to be fixed in each year by the Secretary of State; but in any case he does not receive less than 250l. a year. The emoluments of his office include all pay, staff corps pay, staff salary, and Indian allowances he would receive in respect to it if he were on duty, and for the purpose of each payment his office is the office he fills on the day when that payment becomes due.

6. Upon certificate of a Medical Board, an Officer not entitled to furlough, if he has served not less than two years in India, may receive it for any period not exceeding two years; but such furlough will be deducted from his next succeeding furlough until it is paid off. An Officer will not be allowed to anticipate furlough under this rule to an aggregate amount of more than two years.

7. An Officer who has exhausted the furlough obtainable under these rules, and who may be certified by a Medical Board to be still unfit for duty, will be placed temporarily or permanently on half-pay, according to the circumstances of the case.

8. Under very urgent circumstances special furlough may be granted for private affairs, which need not be paid back; but it will be in all cases without any kind of pay, and will not count for pension.

9. Advances for passage money, on need shown, will be granted to Officers on furlough, to be recovered in manner specified at the time of the grant: in India, at the discretion of the Local Government; and in England at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

10. Leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at a time, and may not, except for very urgent reasons, to be specially reported to the Government of India, be renewed till after six months have elapsed from its expiration. It must be spent at some place east of the 40th degree of east longitude. Subject to these conditions it may be granted entirely at the discretion of the local authorities, who in granting it shall fix its duration, and may fix the limits within which it shall be spent, and whether during its continuance half pay and allowances are to be deducted for the payment of a substitute; and they may grant it as a precursory to furlough or for the purpose of a medical examination. Leave counts as service for pension and furlough. The local authorities shall be defined for the purpose of this rule by the Government of India.

11. Leave and furlough are reckoned from and to the close of the days named in the order granting them.

12. The position of Officers not included in Schedule A will be unchanged as respects leave or furlough.

13. Officers now in the service placing themselves, from a given date, under these rules shall count service for pension up to that date under the rules to which they were then subject.

SCHEDULE A.

Officers entering the Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service, and Warrant Officers attaining that rank, after the 31st December 1875; and

Any other Officers, Commissioned or Warrant, belonging to the Indian Army or Medical Service, or Officers of the Staff Corps, who after the 31st of December 1875 shall, before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to their local Governments to be placed definitively upon this Schedule; but their service for furlough under Rule 1 shall commence from the date of such entry or such application respectively.

Any Officers in Civil employment declared by the Government of India to be under Civil Leave Rules shall not be under these Rules.

*** The last-pay certificate issued to an Officer to whom furlough or leave has been granted shall state the pay to which, under Rule 5, he is at that date entitled in respect to the office he is holding, noticing the date, if any fixed, at which he will vacate it.

With advertence to the foregoing rules, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify—

I. That no "extra or special allowances" drawn by an Officer, which are now excluded from the account in calculating furlough pay under the Rules of 1868 can be reckoned in calculating furlough pay under these rules, [Rule 5].

II. That the Government of the three Presidencies, or their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in regard to officers serving directly under them, shall be held to be the "local authorities" named in Rule 10.

III. That, pending further orders, a Staff Officer, granted leave under Rule 10 shall receive, as heretofore the pay or staff corps pay of his rank and half the staff salary of his appointment during such leave: but full staff salary may be allowed him for the first two months (as now during privilege leave) when he makes approved arrangements for the performance of his duties during that period. In such cases the G. O. granting the leave must state that first two months are to be on full staff pay.

N. B.—It is distinctly to be understood that the rule regarding the pay to be drawn on leave under para. 10 liable to be modified at any time in any way that the Government of India may deem expedient.

IV. Pending further orders, these rules are not applicable to any Officer in civil employ.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION TO TURKESTAN.

(The North China Herald)

IT is curious that, although the Chinese Government does not hesitate to publish in the *Peking Gazette* narrative of official corruption and misconduct that would go far to excite revolution among a less inert people, it rarely mentions military disaster. Whatever warlike operations are recorded, are always victories; generally the surrounding and final extinction of some banditi, or the complete pacification of a disturbed district. At one time we used to hear occasionally of Tso Tsungtang's progress in the North-west; how such a city had been captured and a holocaust of the enemy slaughtered: but we hear nothing of the campaign which is understood to be in progress against Turkestan. Scraps of news come occasionally from the other side, but with the exception of a memorial some weeks ago, from a General who complained of the exhaustion of the country in his neighbourhood, of provisions, through the demands of the passing troops, we do not remember to have seen a reference to the Vice-roy's operations. Yet the reports from Central Asia indicate that fighting has been going on, and it is currently rumoured in Peking that some report of disaster in the North-west had to do with the sudden determination of the Peking Government to yield to Mr. Wade's demands in connexion with the Yunnan mission. It would be very interesting to have some particulars of the movements of the Chinese Army, and of the condition and numbers of the troops. It is generally believed that Tso has had altogether 130,000 men under his orders, but that these have been reduced by bardship and disaster to about 40,000, of whom the majority are now practically besieged and neutralised. We hear of large sums of money being required for the North-west and many of the arms of precision which are being bought and manufactured in such numbers are supposed to disappear in the same direction. But though a case of parricide or the appearance of a serpent in a mud bank are chronicled in the *Gazette* with marvellous detail, we hear nothing whatever of the operations which all these sums and money go to support. It can hardly be that Tso has yet come in contact with the trained troops of the Ataligh Ghazee; though a late paragraph in an Indian paper seemed to indicate that encounters had taken place between his advanced detachments and the tribes between the Chinese and Yarkand frontiers.

We suspect the most formidable enemy Tso's army has to encounter, is really its own want of organisation. Tso himself is a fairly able leader as Chinese leaders go with some knowledge of warlike operations; but the absence of any scientific service from the Chinese military system has led to frightful losses. Without a transport service, without proper stores, a large Chinese army is one of the most unwieldy machines that it is easy to conceive; it has to live chiefly on the country it occupies, and we may readily comprehend, in face of these difficulties, how great would be its sufferings if driven back on a district which it had practically exhausted on its forward march. Tso's men themselves are said to be of good physique, hardy and active; but with short pay, bad officers, and defective supplies, in a difficult country, we can imagine that their position is far from enviable. It is said that great efforts are to be made to recruit the army in Spring, from the provinces of Shansi, Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh; with a view to raise it if possible to 150,000 men. But with the knowledge we have of Chinese muster rolls and inefficient organisation, we may very well doubt its attaining even nearly to that figure. We have often dwelt on the folly and extravagance of the expedition against Turkestan, and the experience of its promoters so far appears to justify our strictures. It involves expenditure which the revenue is in no condition to bear, and the natural consequences are the financial embarrassment and overtaxation which is depressing trade both native and foreign. To foreigners, there does not seem even the likelihood of success to justify it. Certainly, the Chinese are a persistent as well as a strong people, and they may succeed by weight of numbers in eventually overpowering their opponents; but when we hear of one General complaining that he has neither money nor supplies, and is at his wit's end to obtain either credit or food; and of another detachment surrounded and cut off in the Desert, we must admit that the outlook is not promising, nor the prospect hopeful of an early end to the drain which the effort is causing. We cannot but wonder at the obstinate folly which impels the Government to persist in an enterprise that must be a grave source of embarrassment, at a time when rest and economy are so urgently needed to restore its finances and enable the country to recover from the exhaustion of successive rebellions.

II

WE have some further information about recent events in Turkestan, which enables us to form a clearer impression of the position of affairs there, and to guess what may have been the news which has lately disturbed the minds of Peking statesmen. Our readers will remember the report which came out some weeks ago, that a body of Chinese troops had settled down somewhere on the way to Kashgar, and devoted themselves to the cultivation of rice, by way of replenishing their supplies. It appears that this force is, in fact, an army of 12,000 men, who were despatched in the Spring of last year, directly after the expulsion of the Mahomedans beyond the Great Wall, to attack the city of Khoten. This is one of the easternmost possessions of the Ameer of Kashgar, and it is one which the Chinese are very anxious to recapture; to retrieve the disgrace and revenge the defeat which they incurred there at the time of the insurrection which ended in the formation of an independent Mahomedan State out of the revolted provinces. The Chinese garrison were killed to a man, or died in the explosion of the citadel, which the Commandant blew up at the last extremity, in preference to surrender. Accordingly, soon after the fall of Sushan—the farthest walled city of importance in Kansuh, within the Great Wall—the Viceroy despatched his second in command to attack Khoten; and it is this army which is now said to be devoting itself to agricultural pursuits on the road. Its position is, however, far from the ludicrous one which the statement might imply. It is arrested somewhere in the desert of Gobi, in the direction of Khoten. Its supplies are not only exhausted, but it is practically besieged by the Toonganies, and so closely that not one messenger in ten of the many who are sent back to Tso Tsungtang for assistance, succeeds in making his way. And Tso is so far from being able to give it support, that he is himself in some peril. His position would seem to be hopeless; if the Toonganies do not effect its destruction by force before, cold and starvation can hardly fail to do the work during the coming winter. It is surmised that it may have been news of its destruction which has lately reached Peking, and disturbed the serenity of the Cabinet.

There would indeed be good reason for anxiety, for the Viceroy himself would then be in some danger. We mentioned the other day that he had at most 40,000 men left out of 130,000 who have reached him at various times since the commencement, in 1871, of the Mahomedan campaign. If 12,000 of these have now been extinguished, he is left with at the utmost 27,000 or 28,000 men to make head against the reflux of tribes excited by this success; and though roughly armed, the Toonganies are by no means contemptible adversaries. They are, in fact, descendants and exact specimens of the hardy horsemen who conquered Asia, and threatened to overrun Europe, under Jenghis Khan and his prototypes; and unless large reinforcements and stores can be collected ready for advance to Tso on the first opening of spring, Suchau itself and the remnant of his army will be hard pressed. During the winter, he is probably safe; snow and the severity of the climate will be his best defenders; and an effort will, we presume, be made to collect supplies and reinforcements during the winter, as near as they can be advanced, so that they may be ready to effect a junction with him directly the roads become passable. In the meantime, if our information be correct—and it must be remembered that news of what happens in those regions is difficult to obtain and somewhat vague in its tenor—the prospect of conquering Kashgar seems to be a trifle farther off than it was in the Spring of 1874, when Tso despatched an army elate with recent successes, to attack the outposts of the Ameer.

HOG-HUNTING.

(Saturday Review.)

THE progress of the Prince of Wales through our Indian dominions has unquestionably been hitherto a decided political and social success. We must except, however, from this remark the first essay in spearing the boar which was made by him at Baroda. The announcement that an array of a thousand beaters, posted in line near a choice preserve of wild pigs, resulted only in the death of a single boar, must have caused infinite discomposure to many a retired Indian official or indigo planter, who thought how very differently things would have been managed by him for such a visitor in the jungles of Khandeish or on the plains of the Gangetic Delta. We can only hazard a conjecture that the unwieldy line of beaters was unskilfully handled, or that the hogs were unusually perverse; or else that the political discontent imputed to the conservative party at the Court of the Gaekwar had extended to the porcine creation. We shall now endeavour to show in what way far better results are constantly attained by experienced hunters, with one-tenth of all this show and pageantry, in other parts of India.

With the spread of agriculture and the increase of the rural population the wild animals of the forest, it is well known, disappear. Some are killed off, but the greater proportion betake themselves to those large forests which are still to be found, not materially thinned or contracted, in Central India, in parts of Madras and of Eastern Bengal, and at the foot of the Himalayas, at intervals, the whole way from Chittagong to the Punjab. As a general rule, the first to become scarce are the wild elephant and rhinoceros; next, go the tiger and the larger kinds of deer, together with such winged game as the wild peacock and the jungle fowl. The hog-deer and the wild hog linger behind while there is yet any cover untouched by the axe, or wherever the grass, burnt by the peasantry in one season for the pasture, springs up again obstinately in the next rains. Last of all, in company with the hare and the black and grey partridge, the pigs begin to make off for new shelters where their young are not at the mercy of certain low-caste Hindus, ready to eat anything short of a fox or jackal, and where their haunts are not uprooted by the spade and plough of the ryot. It follows from this that the tracts best suited for the exciting sport of hog-hunting are those in which the primeval jungle divides with agriculture the dominion of the plain. It is obviously no use attempting to follow hogs on horseback in jungles of heavy timber, or in dense thickets lined with swamps and intersected by tidal creeks. It is useless, again, to hope for this sport in most of those districts which, as we learnt recently from the literature of the famine, are more thickly populated than Belgium or Lancashire. But where the forest of *saul, sissoo,* or other trees has been a good deal cleared; where the embankments round dilapidated tanks are still covered with high *grass*; were charming little patches of jungle, locally known by the titles of *aull, cassia, bonna, jao, bugia, pati,* and a dozen others, alternate with fields of millet, mustard, and peas; where there are two or three acres of sugarcane at no great distance from some low range of hills to which the hogs can run for safety; where erratic rivers either form huge islands or long stretches of alluvial deposit, covered with water in the rains, but firm and dry from November to May inclusive; where there is plenty of agricultural produce for the hog to uproot by night, and yet enough of cover, some three or four feet in height, to conceal him in the daytime—these are the select spots to which ardent and experienced men resort with a sbaaf of spears, a batch of Arab horses, a line of some dozen elephants, and a staff of beaters, tempted into the service by promises of liberal payment and by some relish for adventure.

There is a good deal of difference between the sport as practised in the Bengal Presidency and in those of Bombay and Madras. In the former the spear is about six and a half feet in length; and the sportsman, grasping it about eighteen inches from the top, which is heavily weighted with lead, drives it neatly and sharply into the body of the animal. The men of Madras and Bombay use a spear of ten feet and more in length, and couch it like a lance. In our opinion, the sport is pursued in the latter Presidency under greater difficulties of locality, and there is often more credit in bringing one's hog to bay than in the Western Ghauts, after a chase over broken and stony ground, where nullahs have to be leapt and low ranges of hills traversed, than there is in dispatching three or four animals routed out in succession from a small patch of jungle grass in the districts of Nuddea, Pubna, and Dacca, in Lower Bengal. But still if the Prince of Wales or any other traveller wishes to enjoy the sport of riding to hog in perfection, we should advise him to select, not Sholapore or Bellary, but the plains watered and occasionally inundated by the Ganges where it is known as the Poddha, or the banks of the Gorai, the Jellingbi, and the Megna. There, tents pitched in the morning are transformed before evening by intelligent Hindoo and Mahomedan servants into residences which appear as if the owners had been living in them for weeks. From ten to twenty elephants are chained, each by one leg, to magnificent trees on the edge of the village; a deep tank suited for the daily bath of these useful animals is close at hand; the scene at night is lit up by the campfires of the followers; the early or autumnal crops have been cut and carried; and the late or spring harvest will not be ready for the sickle for another six weeks. It is by no means necessary, in the Indian winter, that hunters should take the field at daybreak and return to their encampment at ten or eleven, tired and sunburnt. Indeed, in the month of January and the early part of February, the jungles can be beaten throughout the day. The great object is naturally to induce the boar to break cover and take to the open. If the patch of grass, reed, or scrub be small, this is easily effected. All that is necessary is half-a-dozen elephants, with twenty beaters on foot, uttering some Asiatic cry which answers to "Hie, cock, cock!" and a fine burst is the result. But where the jungle is so large that the boar can dodge the elephants or break back, other expedients must be put in force. Crackers and squibs are thrown into the denser thickets; the line of elephants must be made stronger and more compact; drums are beaten, and mingled with the yells and shouts of the footmen; and, occasionally, as a last resource, some mild sportsman who prefers the gun to the spear and the howdah to the saddle, is directed, from his seat on an elephant's back to dislodge the boar, when he can get a sight of him, by a charge of No. 7 or 8 shot skilfully lodged just under the tail. The boar is perfectly well aware that a thick covert is generally his best security, and the employment of the last expedient is the surest way of convincing him to the contrary.

When the company is not large and the animals are not very numerous, three or four men will race together for the spear, it being a universal rule that the honour belongs to the man who can draw "first blood." The result depends on a variety of considerations. The boar, driven out of one patch, will endeavour to gain another cover. If the friendly shelter is about a mile off there is no reason to expect that the animal will turn and charge, unless it be one of an unusually savage nature. If the second cover is two or three miles from the first, and the beast is one of average courage and ferocity, a charge may be expected as soon as breadth is scant and weight begins to tell. We rarely or ever met with a boar thirty inches in height that would not distance, for the first quarter or half mile, the very best Arab that was ever brought for the Indian market. But after a while wind and training prevail, and as the sportsmen comes to closer quarters it is impossible to say whether he will spear the tired pig on coming to bay, or whether the animal, like Macaulay's British Lion at Agincourt, will turn to bay in wrath, and will come down on the nearest hunter with bristles erect, tail as stiff as a ramrod, foaming jaws, and a series of short and defiant grunts. One maxim, approved by all hogbunters of every degree, is that the charge must be met, and not awaited. To stand spear in hand, while the boar comes down on you, is to expose yourself and your Arab to be upset, cut and slashed, and ruined for life. A great deal now depends on correctness of aim and lightness of touch. A practised rider puts his horse into a smart canter, bends slightly forward over its right shoulder, and plants the spear as near the spine as possible, before the tusks of his adversary can rip up the forearm or the belly. With a jerk, to which the instincts of the horse respond, he wheels rapidly round to the left, withdrawing his spear if the wound be slight, and leaving it sticking if deep, while the enraged animal is just too late even to graze the horse's hocks. Then, from a determined boar, there is no evasion save a series of these attacks. The wounded gets its back to a bush and rushes out upon one man after another. As many as three spears have been seen lodged in the flanks or ribs, quivering as the hog staggers away under them, until at last it sinks from hæmorrhage, or a fourth spear settles the business. In a good country, not only level but smooth, the whole affair—the hunt, the pursuit, the charge, and the death—may be all over in less than ten minutes. But the coarse of true hog hunting is not always more smooth than that of love. Sometimes the ground is clay, trodden by cattle unevenly when wet, and then hardened into the consistency of iron. Sometimes the boar skirts the edge of a marsh or swims a deep river, or takes to a line of gardens and orchards, in the mindst of which he buried the houses of the Bengali peasant, where the hunter gets bewildered amongst shady and narrow paths crossing each other at right angles, and may either lose the chase altogether or be suddenly charged by an enraged tusker where there is no room for him to practise the least cavalry manœuvre. At other times the boar from the very first "jinks," as it is technically termed; crosses from right to left under the horse's forelegs, turns "dunghill," refuses to charge, and repeats his tactics so clev-rly that the three best mounted and most skilled riders are thrown out; and the honour of drawing first blood falls to some second-rate man with a third-rate country-bred horse who comes up and "cuts in" just at the very right time. Very rarely a hog has been heard to squeal as the hunter's spear is just about to be delivered, but in such a case it is reasonable to conclude that the fiery blood of the jungle race has been instantaneously convinced by connexion with the domestic species; and, on the other hand, a fine specimen of a boar forty inches high, with tusks polished by constant combats or by rubbing against trees, refuses to run after less than three hundred yards, turns sharply on the delighted sportsman, gashes one horse, sends another to the right about, and, when pierced through and through, "dies in silence, biting hard" at the spear 'shaft or at anything, animate or inanimate, that comes within its reach.

It is a curious fact that the Province of which the inhabitants are the least warlike and most effeminate of the various races to be found in the great peninsula produces wild hogs of the most savage breed. There are some good hogs now and then to be found in the North-Western Provinces, where the jungles have not entirely vanished, and the Central and Southern districts can show specimens well worthy of any foeman's steel; but we have heard the late General Sir Walter Gilbert, than whom a finer sporteman never led a charge against Sikhs or Afghans, declare that nothing, for size and ferocity, could surpass, if could equal, the pure Bengali boar, and where hog-hunting, like sport of many kinds in the East, is not now what it was. Select hunting-grounds which forty, fifty, or sixty years ago had furnished hogs and hog-deer sufficient to exhaust a whole stud of Arabs in two or three days' hunting are now converted into villages, and even towns, teeming with population; or if, as is frequently the case, devastated by some means, may be easily conceived. They do not always attack men, unless provoked; though occasionally, when driven out of an inclosure, or savage at being disturbed in their siats, they will charge without hesitation. Deaths by wild hogs are constantly reported, together with those by tigers, buffaloes, and elephants. The Oriental frame, however, gets over ghastly wounds in a way which to Englishmen seems marvellous. We recollect a native brought into camp one morning frightfully gashed by a hog, without provocation, in no less than nineteen places. His wounds were cleansed and bound up, and he was sent by the magistrate into the station, thirty-five miles off, where he was reported perfectly cured in three weeks.

It would be easy to fill our paper with a list of men who, like foxhunters in England, had earned distinction in more than one line. We have referred to the late Sir W. Gilbert, who fought as an ensign at Leswari under Lord Lake, and lived to drive out the battle of Aliwal from the bayonet's point, after the death of the gallant Sir Harry Smith, helter skelter after the head of Gujerat. Sir George Yule, member of the Supreme Council under Lord Lawrence, was amongst the foremost of his day in the pursuit of either hog or tiger. The late Mr. Dunbar, Commissioner of Dacca, has repeatedly been known to leave a splendid boar lifeless by one single well-delivered cut at the spine; and at the first charge of the battle of Moodki there fell, with his face to the Sikh line. Captain Herries, one of the A.D.C.'s of the late Lord Hardinge, whose firm seat and light hand had often made the best mounted competitor from the beginning of a run abandon all hope of "first spear." We trust that it may be reserved for the Prince of Wales, under happier auspices, to see something of this sport in the Bengal Presidency, and that, if classically inclined, he may at least be able to say, in the language of Pliny to the great historian Tacitus, "Rides et licet rideas, occidi tres apros nuper, et pulcherrimos quidem."

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